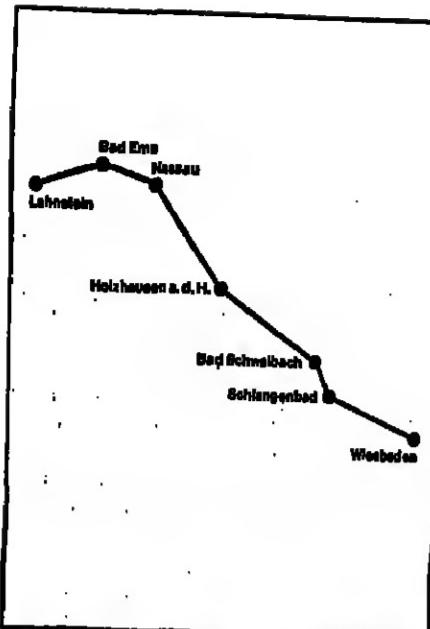


Routes to tour in Germany



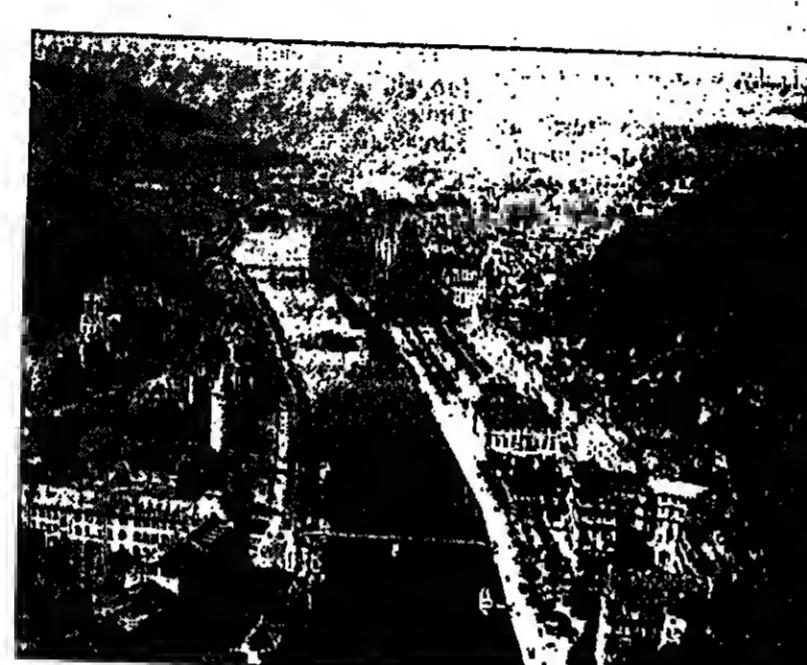
The Spa Route

German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.

- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlangenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
- 4 Bad Schwalbach

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A royal visitor

King Hussein of Jordan is greeted by President Karl Carstens on his arrival in Bonn for talks on the Middle East.

(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

return, 31 December 1983, will be drawing closer and closer. Bonn feels that US negotiator, Paul Nitze, should be given powers to sound out the Soviets on every possible solution. The German government hopes that this demand on their part will be seen by Washington as a favour, since Washington now needs a "clear signal" from the Chancellor for its final decision.

Kohl is also willing to deviate from his predecessor's course in clearly shifting the emphasis in Bonn's foreign policy towards German-American cooperation and cooperation within the western Alliance and the EEC.

Of course, there is no intention of allowing the progress in *Ostpolitik* to go to waste.

However, Bonn feels that it will be able to operate better and in a more balanced way if its policies have a firm footing in western coordination.

Yet Bonn reiterates: such a policy swing must not be effected to the detriment of its *Ostpolitik*.

This does not mean that Bonn will unquestioningly submit its line of foreign policy to the desires of the USA.

The government in Bonn will be keen as the SPD to bring its "German interests" into play in connection with the talks in Geneva.

Kohl is just as interested in a counter-proposal from the USA on the missile negotiations as was his rival candidate Vogel.

Since Chancellor Kohl has it were obtained an electoral "empowerment" to accept the standpoints of the new US weapons if absolutely necessary, he will be particularly interested in being able to plausibly claim that the Americans have left nothing untried should the talks in Geneva prove to be a failure.

Bonn will be interested to obtain the counter-proposal before 28 March since talks in Geneva will then be taking a long break and the critical date of no

Now, however, the time has come to come to terms with European realities, the steady growth of unemployment top of the list in this respect.

The first steps have been agreed upon for the EEC summit meeting in Brussels this month - a drop in the ocean, Bonn admits.

Up until the next summit in Stuttgart at the beginning of June, it is hoped to at least further the protection of the European market against protectionism and solve the problems associated with EEC membership by Spain and Portugal.

If Bonn were able to seal the so-called Genscher-Colombo file on the path to the European Union during the summit in Stuttgart, it could look back quite satisfied with its European half-year.

Thomas Meyer
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Wrangle over European exchange rates

that France was the country which most needed adjustment of its currency.

However, France decided to turn the tables and blame the Germans for the problems within the monetary system.

The demands made by the French Finance Minister Delors in Brussels are pushing German goodwill too far, particularly considering that he is hoping to become Prime Minister.

There are only two possible ways of interpreting the intensity of these demands.

Either the French are hoping to force the Germans to upvalue the deutschemark further than economic data would justify.

Or they are seeking a pretext for justifying a French withdrawal from EMS.

The Germans must have an interest in keeping the French inside the system.

However, this interest may go wrong if it pushes its price too high.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 March 1983)

IN THIS ISSUE

WORLD AFFAIRS
London optimism that never
ending Madrid talks may have
a ending after all

PEOPLE
Following Green MP 'finds
a political home'

BUSINESS
EU laid for wholesale
nationalisation drive

TECHNOLOGY
Bilingual dictionary on
silicon chip

next edition of THE GERMAN
JUNE will appear on 10 April.

"such agreement", we hear Bonn

now that Kohl and Genscher have confirmed to their coalition by the end of the year that of foreign policy.

is no coincidence if Chancellor only speaks of "continuity" in the text of the German attitude towards Nato double-decision:

The deutschmark is to be revalued upwards 5.5 per cent against the other European Monetary System currencies (all EEC members except Britain and Greece). The French franc is to be devalued 2.5 per cent against EMS. The compromise agreement was reached after difficult talks in Brussels.

The dramatic ups and downs of the European currency market show how difficult it is to maintain a European exchange-rate agreement.

This has put Germany in a difficult situation. The founders of the European Monetary System had the idea of creating a zone of stable currencies to Europe and protecting them against the American dollar.

Its aim was to prevent the strong fluctuations against the dollar which occurred when the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates collapsed.

The many adjustments necessary since the European Monetary System

WORLD AFFAIRS

Sudden optimism that never-ending Madrid talks may have an ending after all

Ever since 11 November, 1980, the Palacio de Congresos in Madrid has been the scene of a frustrating yet necessary event known as its abbreviation from the CSCE (short for Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe).

The frustration would appear to be making way for a change of mood.

At the 35 delegations to the second Helsinki review conference made their way, exhausted by the endless palaver, into their well-earned Christmas recess, they thought only of the well-earned Easter recess which was bound to follow.

The general forecast at this time was that this fatigued East-West forum could not survive in the current international political climate; but even worse still, it could not die.

The Americans made it clear to anybody with their eyes open that they only stayed on out of consideration for the Europeans.

1983 certainly hasn't seen any vast improvement in the overall international situation.

The danger of growing confrontation between the superpowers, should the Geneva talks fail, still hangs over the round of talks in Madrid like a big black cloud.

The conference in Madrid has the function of examining the extent to which the Helsinki accords have been respected and to work out new proposals for more security and cooperation in Europe.

Nevertheless, there is a sudden feeling that the never-ending conference may indeed come to an end.

After 28 months of confrontation, playing political poker and, more recently, serious negotiations, the neutral and non-aligned group of countries have come up with an offer of mediation, which the authors say really is the "last one".

The attempt to bring together East and West after all, to build a reasonable stable bridge across the chasm of differences between the blocks, is not to be seen as a last-ditch despairing show of strength by mediators who are at the end of their tether.

The whole effort is a jointly though out affair.

Austria, Cyprus, Finland, Lichtenstein, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland and Yugoslavia have over the past few weeks been gathering together in small work-groups to find out the points on which East and West can and cannot agree.

Diplomats from both sides were represented in these work-groups.

The result of these activities is a final document which has much more body than that obtained from the first review conference in Belgrade.

Whether this is adequate and balanced enough must be decided by the governments of the countries involved and will be accepted by their decision-making bodies.

The conference can only adopt resolutions on a unanimous basis.

As the head of the Swiss delegation, Edouard Brunner, explained, referring



and the demand for unhindered access to foreign missions are just some of the demands included in the final document.

However, the main point of dispute during the 28 months of tough toing-and-froing has been the European disarmament conference supported by the Europeans and the Soviets.

The text of the mediation offer emphatically states that confidence-building measures are to apply to the whole of Europe.

This is a clear concession by the Soviets who initially wanted everything but a small borderline area excluded from the discussion.

The corresponding wording contains an additional reference to the adjacent sea areas and air spaces.

A footnote included at the explicit request of the Soviets points out that these adjacent areas include the oceans.

Does this mean that the demand by the East for a compensation for the incorporation of the whole of the European section of the Soviet Union, namely the incorporation of almost the whole

The summit on non-aligned states, in New Delhi failed to achieve complete agreement. But it was still generally successful.

Unfortunately, conference participants could not reach agreement on the venue for the next conference in three years. The most likely candidate, Iraq is still locked in war with its neighbour Iran.

The regime of the ayatollahs in Tehran is intent on "seeking the decision on the field of battle".

This participation case was a clear documentation of the limits facing the scope for action by the conglomeration of the heads of state and government from 101 non-aligned countries, which represent over half of the world's population.

The non-aligned nations first met more than 20 years ago during a period in which the old colonialist empires crumbled and dissolved and the "Cold War" hung itself over the international scenario.

The non-aligned states were a kind of "third force" between the dominant ideological blocks.

At the time, they had no trouble adopting resolutions criticising the "superpowers" and "colonialism and imperialism."

However, it became increasingly difficult for these states to keep the peace among themselves.

Despite Vietnam and Afghanistan, the non-aligned states have waged more wars than the superpowers.

Their basic thesis that the reason behind most conflicts was imperialism and colonialism proved incorrect.

This non-aligned movement revealed itself to be unsuited as an instrument for world peace.

However, in New Delhi, this movement has re-emerged as a force in international politics, offering alternatives to the two major ideological blocks.

This is not so much a result of the impressive size of the multi-layered group with its manifold internal contradictions but of the change of course pushed

Mrs Gandhi's three-year assignment

ed through by the head of the Indian government and conference president Indira Gandhi.

The host country to such conferences always has a particularly strong position, since it subsequently becomes spokesman for the group for three years.

What is more, conference resolutions can only be adopted unanimously, i.e. the lowest common denominator is essential.

This enhances the scope of influence for the host country.

The last spokesman, Fidel Castro, however, tried in Havana to lead the non-aligned movement onto the wrong track.

The thesis put forward by the Cuban leader that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" of the movement only failed by the skin of its teeth on account of the objections raised by Tito.

If Castro had been successful, this would have jeopardised the very movement itself, the existence of which is based on the distance kept to both blocks.

Mrs Gandhi did her utmost to prevent such derailments during the conference held in New Delhi and to re-establish the credibility of the movement which had suffered due to its own "Cuban crisis."

She exceeded expectations in this respect as evidenced by the political section of the final conference paper.

The movement has re-adopted its equidistant stance towards Washington and Moscow.

The Soviets can thank their satellite states and not the movement as such for not being mentioned by name with regard to Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union has lost much of

Atlanta right up to the shores of USA, has re-emerged?

The neutral mediators said East and West to take time to consider their proposed paper thoroughly.

This means an intermission in Madrid. The government will have to decide whether the bill is full or half empty.

There have been definite words with regard to the question of disarmament.

It has already decided to appoint a deputy parliamentary leader.

Legal policy is likely to go to Herta Däubler-Gmelin if Vogel gets his way.

Many MPs were not happy with the position under Wahner. They said the structure needed clarifying. Too much power resided in the hands of the outgoing leader, Herbert

Globig will also have to be given a post.

Environment is to go to Volker Hauff and women's affairs could go to either

Anke Fuchs or Heide Simonis.

The top echelon of the Bundestag group will be rounded off by the parliamentary managers. Only one of the five active managers, Werner Zeltner, has said that he would no longer be available for this position.

The others (Gerhard Jahn, Jürgen Linde, Helga Timm and Carl Evans) are likely to have no objection to continuing to draw a bit of extra pay.

Vogel probably intends to have a blend of tried and proven old hands and some new blood at the top of his parliamentary group. Among the new

back on Hamburg's Mayor Klaus von Dohnanyi as a sort of extraparliamentary economic ideologue is a different

matter.

Social security pensions expert Eugen

Globig will also have to be given a post.

Vogel does not intend to concern himself with the party at large at this stage. But if his changes at the top of the parliamentary party prove their worth and if he succeeds Helmut Schmidt as deputy party chairman, he might consider taking on the job of re-pairing the party as well.

The SPD's head office in Bonn has been hit by the election defeat much harder than the Bundestag group.

The party head office will look into the reasons for the drop below 40 per cent of the poll.

It is evident that there will be changes at party headquarters si-

HOME AFFAIRS

SPD problem: making changes without dumping the old faithfuls

though chairman Willy Brandt has never really been interested in the organisational weak spots of the party.

No remedy is therefore likely to come from him, though there can be no denying that he is still indispensable as an integrating factor.

The SPD brass is now enviously looking at CDU party headquarters, which Kurt Biedenkopf streamlined after that party's equally disastrous defeat in 1972.

The thinking process is slow in starting at SPD headquarters. In the few months before the latest Bundestag election, the party's opposition role was still seen as temporary.

But now the SPD will have to ponder why ties with small and medium businessmen have been neglected, why the close links that existed with the trade unions have dissipated, why the young members' branch has been allowed to become almost insignificant and why it was that the SPD worked fine internally while losing its appeal to the public.

The party's problems are probably partly due to its neglected media policy — a policy it did not rediscover until virtually all influence had been lost.

The election analysis which Peter Göttsche is now working on and which he intends to present to the party soon will not be enough.

The Social Democrats will have to make the same effort they made in the campaign if they are to rise again to above the 40 per cent mark.

Sten Martaason
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 March 1983)

A crucial time for the Free Democrats

About to get a new leadership, which may also spell a new policy trend.

There is likely to be an election before the end of the year, when the FDP is likely to opt for a coalition with the SPD. In Hesse, on the other hand, the FDP will favour the CDU as a coalition partner in its campaign for the election likely to be held in September.

Constantly losing ground in the states and municipalities is no long-term formula even if the party does manage to hold its own at a national level.

A party consisting of a head with very little below is likely to lose the election.

The FDP will have to make efforts to get back into the State parliaments if it is to remain in the Bundestag. The stability it needs must come from the bottom and not from the top.

The point is that the political balance that makes the FDP appear indispensable in Bonn will not necessarily always apply.

State election disasters in Hesse and Hamburg immediately after the switch of coalition partners in Bonn last year could not be considered reliable indicators for the FDP.

The FDP's performance in Hesse later this year will also depend on what Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Wolfgang Mischnecker achieve in their coalition with the CDU/CSU in Bonn.

Immediately after the national election earlier this month, Ralf Dahrendorf, the chairman of the liberal Friedrich Naumann Foundation, spoke of the need for a "far-reaching renewal".

Many of those who had just successfully weathered the general election might have considered it presumptuous of Dahrendorf, a professor living in London, to tell them what they must do.

For the rest, there is much room for organisational improvements in the party's local and state chapters. But the real impulses must come from the party programme.

Heinz Murrmann
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

Continued from page 2
aid at the expense of arms spending is backed up by a more down-to-earth statement of fact that the North

and South are mutually interdependent and can only overcome the international crisis via joint efforts.

As Mrs Gandhi pointed out during

her speech, "The industrialised countries are just as dependent on us as we are on them."

She underlined the fact that the developing countries have precisely the markets which could help industrialised countries achieve the much-needed economic upswing.

She now has three years to push through this anti-confrontation approach within the non-aligned movement and provide added impetus to the existing dialogue between North and South.

If she is successful, she will have more room for world peace than all of her predecessors.

Reinhart Hacke
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 March 1983)

In all correspondence please quote your name and address, and enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

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Reinhart Hacke
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 March 1983)

■ POLITICS

CDU wins bigger majority in Schleswig-Holstein

Voters in Schleswig-Holstein have returned the CDU to power in Kiel with an increased majority. The SPD remains in opposition. The FDP and the Greens both polled below the mandatory five per cent and will not be represented.

The minority SSW party, which represents a Danish ethnic minority in what is Germany's northernmost *Land*, will again have one member of parliament. It is excluded from the five per cent provision.

The CDU increased its vote from 48.3 per cent in the 1979 election to 49 per cent. It will have 39 representative instead of 37.

The SPD's share of the poll dropped two per cent, from 43.7 to 41.7, but it will have 34 representatives compared with 31 in the old assembly.

In returning only members of the two main parties, (excluding the SSW Schleswig-Holstein is therefore following the trend in Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rhineland-Palatinate.

Prime Minister Uwe Barschel, 38, has every reason to be pleased with himself. A mere six months after assuming office as a somewhat colourless successor to Gerhard Stoltenberg, (now Federal Finance Minister) he now has a popular mandate to shape Schleswig-Holstein's policies for the next four years.

Barschel's success was no doubt partly due to the almost irresistible national trend towards the CDU.

But it exceeded the conservatives' expectations because the general mood in Schleswig-Holstein was that, after decades of CDU rule, the time had come for a change.

Stoltenberg's majority in the last assembly had shrunk to one. Small wonder the Social Democrats had hoped to the very end to carry the state.

The SPD leader, Björn Engholm thus had a pretty good starting position, and contrary to views in other states, the pronounced leftist Schleswig-Holstein SPD has always managed to come up with fairly good election results.

Engholm, a former Bonn Education Minister, was also bolstered by the fact

that he conducted a pronounced populist campaign for this election, which paid off in the end in the form of gains for his party.

He knew that he could fall back on the FDP should his party gain a majority in the assembly. He also cleverly championed some Green issues in the campaign.

But perhaps he was a bit too successful in taking votes away from the Greens because his defeat was sealed when the Greens failed to take the five per cent hurdle.

Everyone agreed that Engholm would only be able to form a government if some Green MPs were elected.

In any event, Engholm managed to recapture SPD votes that had shifted to the Greens and reversed the trend that became obvious with the Bundestag election by driving the Greens out of this assembly.

This has naturally strengthened his position in the Schleswig-Holstein SPD and is bound to help his work as leader of the opposition.

With his newly gained authority, Engholm will now have to help rejuvenate the SPD on a national scale.

It surprised nobody that the voters chose to keep the FDP out.

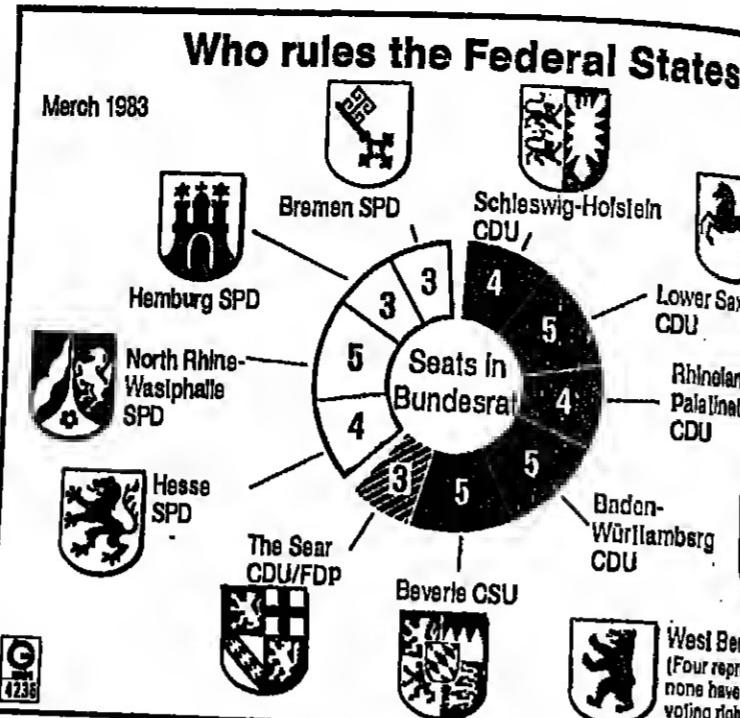
The Free Democrats found themselves in a difficult situation because they had to campaign for a coalition with the conservatives in the Bundestag election while campaigning for an alliance with the Social Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein.

This naturally confused the voters. This was reflected in the outcome.

Uwe Ronneburger, the leader of the Schleswig-Holstein FDP, was forced to fight a two-front war from the very beginning. In any event, last-minute about-face in Schleswig-Holstein would hardly have changed the result.

Perhaps the FDP in Bonn is secretly delighted that the voters clearly rejected an SPD-FDP coalition in Schleswig-Holstein.

But the question still remains: how to prevent being voted out of one state assembly after another?



The FDP is rapidly approaching the point where it will be regarded as a national party only — a party needed in the Bundestag to provide the necessary majorities but redundant in the States.

And, who knows, one day it could suffer the same defeat in Bonn that Ronneburger suffered in Kiel.

The Greens had a tough time in Schleswig-Holstein from the very beginning. They were divided for a long time and it was not until the last moment that the various alternative groupings opted for a common ticket for the state election. And even that was preceded by a great deal of bickering.

Besides, the Greens had a hard time developing their own environmentalist image in the face of a pronounced ecologically minded SPD in Schleswig-Holstein.

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But the question still remains: how to prevent being voted out of one state assembly after another?

Mainz Christian Democrat gamble pays off

Likewise Chancellor candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, Brandt — a highly regarded domestic policy maker — was unable to stop CDU advances despite the high election turnout (close to 90 per cent) that usually favours the SPD.

Two years ago, when Klaus von Dohnanyi was sent to Hamburg by his party, Brandt took over Dohnanyi's job unprepared.

The SPD owes it to his work that the defeat in Rhineland-Palatinate was less shattering than in the Bundestag election.

In the national election, the SPD lost 4.7 per cent compared with only 2.7 per cent in Rhineland-Palatinate.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Vogel has announced that he is exploring ways and means of arriving at "a sensible cooperation with the FDP" in order to strengthen the position of the SPD in that state for 20 years. If one disregards Klaus von Dohnanyi's short-lived but remarkable success.

Heiner Schwarz
(Deutsche Allgemeine Sonntagszeitung, 13 March 1983)

PEOPLE

Left-wing Green MP 'finds his political home'

"They made mock of my ecological interest, calling me a 'koblenz apostle' because I was in favour of biological farming and against nuclear missiles," says Schily.

Later, right wing lawyers ridiculed him because he was a left-winger but did not dress like one: he has always made a point of being dressed as correctly as possible and always wears a tie except during leisure time.

He usually wears a waistcoat and his clothing generally is understated. His manners are excellent, his speech is cultured and is instantly obvious that Schily comes from an upper middle class home.

Gna of his ancestors was the poet and composer Peter Cornelius (1824-1874) of whom a major German encyclopedia says that his delicate poetry and music could only develop in opposition to the mighty influence of Liszt and Wagner.

The political figures that formed Schily while he was still a law student were Gustav Heinemann, Thomas Dehler and Adolf Arndt.

All three were born non-conformists and champions of the individual's rights versus the state. They were also champions of the minority against the majority.

Otto Schily's passionate fight for his clients in the terrorist trials clearly stems from this source.

He never identified himself with the crimes committed by the RAF nor did he identify himself with the group's motto.

But the young woman was arrested and while in custody she developed a

Even now, he asks poohing: "Would Horst Mahler's life have taken the course it did had he not been expelled from the SPD because of deviation to the left?"

He draws attention to the fact that Gudrun Ensslin campaigned for Willy Brandt in the 1960s.

His memory of the mud-slinging campaign against him by the judiciary and the tight press seems to have faded to the point where he is unable to pin-point even those dates that played an important role in his life.

It is as if it no longer mattered — not even the fact that the public prosecutor's office accused him of having smuggled Ensslin's message out of prison and that he was under investigation for years before the case against him was finally dropped.

The investigation went on despite the fact that it was known from the very beginning that two women police officers could have smuggled the message out of prison because they had been alone with the prisoner and had every opportunity.

Instead, the two women were made witnesses for the prosecution and were therefore no longer treated as suspects.

The Katharina Hammerschmidt case nearly turned into a very personal tragedy for Schily. Hammerschmidt, at the time a 25-year-old university student alleged (it was never proved) to have belonged to the Baader-Meinhof group, was put on the police wanted list. She managed to escape abroad.

It was there that she learned of the stepped up terrorist activities in Germany, of killed police officers and of victims of bombing attacks.

Schily assisted her in turning herself in to the German authorities in 1972, hoping that she would be tried without being remanded in custody.

But the young woman was arrested and while in custody she developed a



Otto Schily... lots of disappointments.

(Photo: Sven Simon)

malignant tumour that was never diagnosed because the prison doctors prevented the necessary medical examination with special equipment, and ignoring the seriousness of her condition.

The examination did not take place until Schily filed charges of attempted murder against the doctors.

When she was finally examined, it turned out that the tumour had grown to the size of a child's head and that the cancer cells had spread throughout her body. After one-and-a-half years in custody, Katharina Hammerschmidt was released. She died in June 1975.

In the end, it was not the doctors who found themselves in the dock but Schily — for allegedly having standardised them.

He still partly blames himself for his client's death because it was he who supported her decision to turn herself in.

As one of the three spokesmen for

Continued on page 6

Past catches up with a former Brownshirt



Werner Vogel... an historic irony.

(Photo: dpa)

He did not protest against the concentration camps and the Nazi terror in general. All he did was on one occasion, in 1941, to get up and leave when an SS officer sitting at his table boasted with the murder of 12,000 Russian Jews.

In an act of self-purification, the Greens forced Vogel to relinquish his mandate, saying that they would otherwise lose credibility vis-à-vis the "ruling caste" that has "made itself comfortable in its patchwork democracy" (Vogel).

The people at the head of the North Rhine-Westphalia Greens, which Vogel joined in 1978, knew about his past. But they saw no need to tell the grassroots or to prevent him from standing for parliament.

As it happened, the delegates to the Green congress who put Vogel at the top of the North Rhine-Westphalia ticket. They were unable to question him on his past because he was away on a Mediterranean cruise at the time.

The young Greens knew that Vogel was a dyed-in-the-wool conservative. Yet they trusted him because of his commitment to the extraparliamentary opposition.

The retired former senior official of the North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Ministry — Lottery and Aliens Department — had for 15 years been the chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Rhineland Church.

He worked actively on behalf of juvenile delinquents in prison and was an officially appointed legal aid assistant.

Continued on page 7

FINANCE

Indicators are that the only way is upwards



ries have created a "ready for take-off" euphoria which is now shared even by President Reagan's usually sceptical adviser, Martin Feldstein.

Early American indicators show that real growth could hit four per cent; but then, American indicators are notoriously fickle.

German economic data are usually somewhat less capricious. But even in this country there is little point in trying to divine growth figures to a fraction after the decimal point.

What matters is the overall picture and that has clearly improved.

Business expects sales to rise again so inventories are being stocked up. The savings quota is down from more than 14 to less than 13 per cent, partially making up for the consumption reticence resulting from declining real incomes. Falling interest rates are making investments that had been postponed due to the high cost of money feasible once more.

The fact is that nobody can doubt that a 15 per cent price reduction from crude must improve the current account positions of many industrial and developing countries and that it must help curb inflation.

Successes in fighting inflation and an improved balance of payments have already made for better framework conditions for the German economy.

The Bundesbank can now afford to let the money supply grow to the upper margin of its target. Interest rates are declining, and it is only a matter of days before the yield of fixed interest securities will be down to seven per cent.

There is one risk element in the current account position. On the contrary, it is already obvious that the balance of trade this year will show a record surplus of DM55bn and that the current account will be some DM15bn in the black.

But all this should be interpreted with a bit of caution. The figures should not be seen as indicators of skyrocketing demand from abroad. The anticipated trade surpluses are more a reflection of improved terms of trade than of a startling growth in the volume of exports and hence more jobs.

The indicators show no sign of an export boom; but then, it would be silly to expect such a boom considering that none of our major trading partners are back on their feet economically.

The most important international factor for the German economy will be the development in the United States.

The German success in fighting inflation, which is now down to 3.7 per cent with a continuing downward trend, will give the Bundesbank more leeway in reducing interest rates still further. What this boils down to is that Bonn and heavily affected by America's budgetary deficit and the resulting movements on the American interest rate front. But this does not mean that we can totally ignore American interest rates.

The Americans themselves are full of confidence and optimism regarding their economic prospects. Rising consumer spending and dwindling invento-

ries is, of course, no reason to become too euphoric since business is only just trying to take its first cautious steps upward.

As a result, everybody — the government, the Bundesbank, business associations and the trade unions — is cautious when it comes to forecasts.

There are, however, indicators that can be taken as reliable. The generally anticipated January decline in orders (because of the December rush to benefit from government investment subsidies) did not materialise. The influx of orders rose by a real six per cent (seasonally adjusted) from December to January.

The rise in orders for capital goods — up ten per cent — could still be interpreted as "straggles" after the end of the year deadline for the government subsidy; but this interpretation cannot apply to the rising demand for consumer goods. Here, too, the real growth was five per cent. This is a considerable figure considering the slack demand throughout last year.

The figures for domestic demand (up four per cent) and foreign demand (up 8.5 per cent) are at odds with the view of many businessmen that the recovery will come from the domestic business while foreign trade will remain more or less unchanged.

Production rose four per cent from December to January. Should this trend continue in the next few months, the development would be more positive than anybody expects today.

Unfortunately, the job market does not reflect this generally positive trend. Unemployment will be with us for a long time even if business picks up.

The wrong moves that were made on the job market cannot be covered up by a new growth period.

For a number of reasons, the job market reacts very late to the general state of the economy. It is therefore most unlikely that unemployment statistics in the months to come will be such as to sound the all clear.

To make matters worse, experts estimate that at least half the jobs in our statistics did not become unemployed for economic but for structural reasons. As a result, even if production rises this will not automatically result in a wave of hiring.

There are more than one million jobs that are not vacant but non-existent at the moment. These jobs are still to be created once it is certain that the economy has embarked on a stable growth course.

Hans D. Barberer
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 March 1983)

Continued from page 5

the Green Bundestag group, Schily does not want to restrict himself to judiciary policy although there is much worth doing in that field and he could find some common ground with the SPD and the FDP.

Both these parties want to at least defuse the so-called contact ban law (that bars some prisoners from contact with the outside world).

Like SPD and FDP, Schily also wants to prevent the CSU from introducing new criminal laws on demonstrations that would take the country back to the Kaiser era.

Regarding the much talked about issue of "violence", Schily says that the Greens reject this and that they have no

intention of using anything but peaceful means to achieve their objectives.

"This also applies to our resistance against the decision to station the new generation of American missiles in Germany."

Only the followers of the Alternative Liste (alternative ticket) still seem to favour violent demonstrations.

Schily denies that the established parties have any reason whatsoever to keep the Greens under a cloud of suspicion. "It is simply grotesque that parties which are themselves playing with toys that could spell the end of the world should be accusing us of violence," says Schily, every inch the lawyer.

Regarding the Greens' internal dispute over whether they should observe the secrecy requirement in connection with their committee work — foreign affairs,

Asked what he and his Green party want to achieve in the Bundestag, Schily smiled, saying: "A gentle repre-

Investment grows



BUSINESS

Ground laid for wholesale denationalisation drive

denationalisation is part of the government's economic programme. The question is whether there will be a sale of federal assets.

There are signs that say yes. The annual economic report published after change of government in Bonn has laid the ground for sweeping privation drive.

The report has set guidelines for the economic, fiscal and social policies to provide for a withdrawal of the state from its present enterprise involvement enabling it to concentrate entirely on privation.

No sector services are to be turned over to private enterprise whenever business is more capable of handling them.

The report also calls for a privatisation of public assets in general if this does not have a detrimental effect on interests.

Economic Affairs Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (FDP) said: "We

will carefully review federal industries to establish whether they are really necessary in the interest of interdependence between the individual nations and despite America's declining influence."

The minister hopes that privatisation of the public service sector will help to increase efficiency.

Among the sectors most likely to be turned over to private business is the defence of military equipment and railway maintenance.

Private enterprise would also like to take the discussion about the postal communications monopoly.

Continued from page 5

lym seekers — a job he did not get the money, he says, because the he received was not even enough to cover expenses.

It is in keeping with the social market economy that the private sector is more suited for business than the state enterprises.

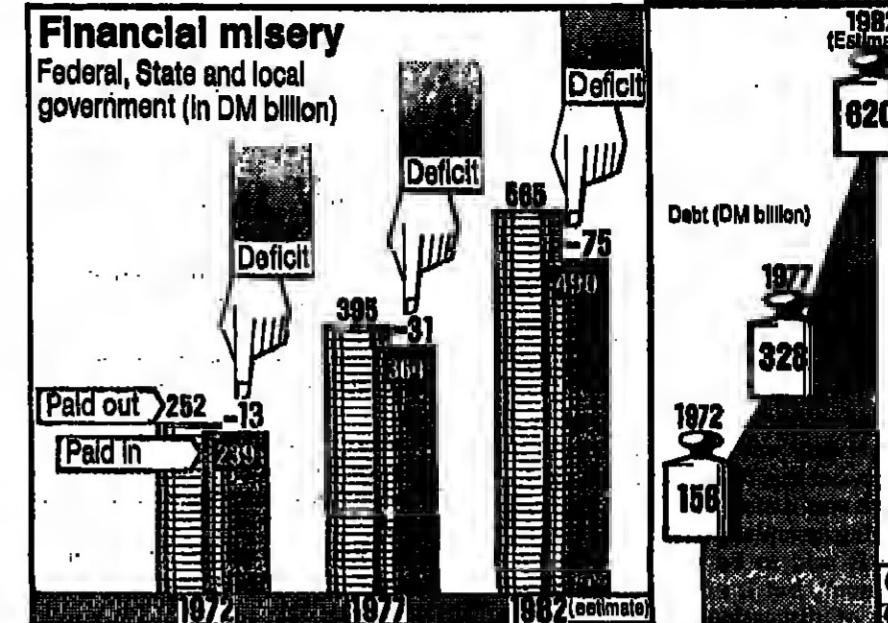
Moreover, the state could save a great deal of money by withdrawing from business.

Private enterprise would reduce operating costs and turn state enterprises that now lose money into flourishing businesses.

One of the shining examples mentioned in this connection is the Cologne abattoir which became a limited company in 1973 and has been going from strength to strength ever since.

Financial misery

Federal, State and local government (in DM billion)



privately owned by Bonn are: Voba, Salzgitter, Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, Saarbergwerke, VW, Lufthansa, Deutsche Flughafen (a funding institution), Flughafen Köln/Bonn GmbH (Cologne airport), the Rhein-Main-Danube AG and the Hotel AG.

But the number of such enterprises that the states and municipalities could sell to the private sector is very much larger, says Lambdorff.

For the moment, however, he just wants to think about what to do. He has conceded that any privatisation plans "will have to take into account the justified interests of those now employed in the public sector — about four million people."

An Economic Affairs Ministry press officer has said that no specific steps towards privatisation are being taken. Similar statements were released by the Finance Ministry which stressed that no minister will take any firm steps before the new cabinet has been formed.

This evidently excludes projects that have already begun.

Although the benefits to be derived from privatising public sector enterprises are still controversial, the very discussion of such projects has already begun.

In Cologne, for instance, there was a tug-of-war extending over many years over whether garbage removal should be privatised or whether it should be done by the city.

City administrators suddenly came up with amazingly many bright ideas on how to achieve the greatest possible cost efficiency in removing the garbage.

Lambdorff stresses that Bonn cannot "play a solo part in the public sector concert when it comes to privatisation."

Bonn had a direct or indirect stake in about 1,000 companies and special assets amounting to a total of DM7bn.

Among the enterprises wholly or

partly owned by Bonn are: Voba, Salzgitter, Vereinigte Aluminium-Werke, Saarbergwerke, VW, Lufthansa, Deutsche Flughafen (a funding institution), Flughafen Köln/Bonn GmbH (Cologne airport), the Rhein-Main-Danube AG and the Hotel AG.

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■ PARTNERSHIP

Second Brandt report 'has little essentially new'



problems by centring efforts on massive development financing.

Brandt says: "What we need is a transition from the policy of fighting inflation to one of preventing a depression."

The crux of individual proposals contained in the report is the considerable expansion of international monetary liquidity.

The resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be vastly increased.

This should be effected by reallocating the special drawing rights (SDRs), increasing quota allocation by at least 100 per cent; by extending and expanding the General Credit Arrangements; by increasing borrowing at the central banks and on the capital market; and finally, by modifying the conditions for IMF loans.

The huge increase in development aid is still recommended as a remedy for the serious problems facing many countries in the Third World.

As in the first report, *Common Crisis* fails to make it clear that vast foreign support is not enough to remove barriers to development within the countries themselves.

In defiance of all that experience has taught us, the report ignores the fact that in many cases the present extent of aid in fact led to greater damage than benefits.

It has hardly been able to cater for the most important basic needs of the poorest of the poor.

The "Independent" North-South Commission, which comprises 20 high-ranking personalities from North and South, is led by Willy Brandt.

The idea to form the Commission can be traced back to a suggestion made by the former President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara.

Unfortunately, one great weakness of the Commission, which was then set up in 1977, is that neither the East Bloc nor China are represented.

The first report triggered off some useful discussion on development policies and their meaningfulness. But it has now been confirmed that the direct effect of the report was limited.

The chairman of the West German Bundestag Committee on Economic Cooperation, Uwe Holtz (SPD) says "the report was not able to bring about the expected stimuli for a closer cooperation between all the nations of the world in the interests of guaranteeing all our futures. "None of its proposals for long-term reforms of the international economic order have been put into practice. The bulk of its emergency programme remains unfinished."

This second report focuses on international monetary and financial questions.

It confirms that during the three years since the first report was published there have been "growing economic difficulties for the industrialised countries and many developing countries have been pushed to the brink of ruin".

The possibility is voiced that "1983 will see the international economic crisis turn into a proper depression, with mass unemployment in the countries of the North and the danger of economic collapse in parts of the Third World".

A finger of warning is pointed at the serious dangers facing the international monetary system and the growing disorder in international trade, not to mention the arms race.

The report hopes to overcome these

6 Better preventing depression than fighting inflation

these countries are often accepted as "untouchable realities".

Although the report does not deny the necessity of conditions for the loans, it demands that the IMF "take greater account than up to now of the actual ability of the country in question to re-organise its economic structure".

This is "particularly dependant on the level of development".

It almost sounds trivial when the IMF is urged to realise that "the situation cannot be improved overnight, particularly in the poorest and least adjustable countries, if an unsatisfactory political course has been pursued in these countries for some time."

In view of such criticism one can only hope that the IMF sticks to its previous line of action and refuses to soften up. Otherwise, the ones who will then really suffer are the poorest of the poor themselves.

The report hopes to overcome these

However, the recommendations made

by the report on the aspect of trade should be given serious consideration.

Quite rightly, a plea is made for a "renewed commitment to the basic principles of an open trade system which functions according to rules which have been agreed upon".

What is more an assurance should be given to oppose all demands for protectionism when formulating and applying national trade policies and laws".

The demand to eliminate all barriers in industrialised countries which prevent imports of tropical products is also a justified plea.

On the subject of the international supply of food the report quite rightly emphasises the thesis according to which food production should be encouraged in the developing countries themselves.

In this process, the national food supply strategies should — as put forward by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation play a dominant part.

On the subject of food aid the report mentions the fact that this question has "become a troublesome topic". It is accepted that "some of the criticism is justified".

Nevertheless, the report demands "a new and much higher objective", without dealing more closely with the massive criticism put forward.

The liquidity of the World Bank ought also to be extended, particularly by boosting borrowing facilities.

The theses are very revealing with regard to the hotly-disputed question of the conditions laid down by the IMF as a prerequisite for granting its loans.

The report criticises the behaviour of the Fund in this respect when it states that one of the main reasons for the discontent expressed by some countries about the IMF conditions must be sought in the "painful measures of economic policy" to which these countries are "forced".

In many cases such measures are demanded of these countries "just to receive a comparatively small loan from the IMF".

Many countries today view the IMF "with mistrust, indeed enmity". It is accused of not taking enough "consideration of political realities".

The interests of the power elites in

are wrapped up in high-flying principles

"Just as" shows to what extent the elites are spared will mean that in

Commission overestimates the end-outdated and particularly dangerous installations will be operated from outside.

At this stage it is worth mentioning that the theses put forward by the OECD's Development Committee, Maurice Williams, is certainly not going to be able to

According to Williams, the old capitalist and socialist states that the only way to

Just like the first report, the second also deals in passing with the problems of the developing countries' own efforts towards improving their lot.

The first report contained the often quoted sentence: "The acceptance of our proposals is faced with political forces which result from established interests and the extent of poverty itself..."

The new report also fails to grapple with the basic question of how much influence such vast financial aid can in fact exert when faced by these "political forces" and "established interests".

This means that there is still no answer to the decisive question of how these and many other barriers to development are to be overcome.

How can foreign aid be prevented from being misused purely to reinforce the status quo in these countries, indeed used to extend the sphere of influence and power of the established socio-political groupings even further?

It is common knowledge that the bulk of development aid has up to now

environmental protection is no longer in its infancy. Things have come a long way since efforts to protect environment first began. The time has come to reorganise environmental policies accordingly.

The case of the dying forests in Germany is a clear reminder of the fact that climate measures need to be taken. If not, other parts of our ecosystem may find themselves struggling to survive.

The present set of policy tools is not able to cope. All we have is a rigid, one-size-fits-all system of regulation right down to the last detail. Economic factors are simply disregarded.

The very expense of such a system would be enough to ward off any more attempts to continue environmental action on this basis. Let us for example take a look at the primarily benefited countries, which are praised in the decree relating to the furnaces, adopted by the previous government.

Its aim was to tackle the problem of dying forests. The present emission level of sulphur dioxide is to be reduced from 3.5 million tons to 2.5 million tons each year, i.e. by just under 30 per cent.

The costs involved are estimated by the Federal government at DM4.5 billion for annual overhead costs. The same certificate would entitle the furnace operator to an ever-decreasing emission level of sulphur dioxide.

The rate of "devaluation" depends on the size of the target figure.

If this figure is 30 per cent, as intended by the already existing decree on large furnaces, the annual devaluation rate would be 3.6 per cent.

However, if the ambitious target of 70 per cent is set, the figure increases to 11.3 per cent devaluation per annum.

Whichever is decided on, however, there would be no need to resort to stricter legal stipulations to keep levels down.

The real highlight of this suggestion

is in addition, the overwhelming majority of the furnaces will not be affected by this ruling since the old plants are subject to such though measures as the ones.

However, the very fact that the older furnaces are spared will mean that in

Commission overestimates the end-outdated and particularly dangerous installations will be operated from outside.

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incredible achievement, he

Even when a Bonn spokesman claims

maximum emission values will be

Children's film industry has trouble throwing off the Disney image

In the Federal Republic of Germany, children's cinema is still tantamount to Walt Disney or Cinderella.

Yet Germany has had its new type of children's films since the mid-1970s, spearheaded by Haro Senft, Gloria Behrens, Ilsa Hofmann and Richard Cisus.

The only problem here is that "this new children's cinema takes place on television," as the director of the family programme of Bavarian TV put it in a panel discussion last year.

Haro Senft's reply indicated that film makers realise that this can and should be remedied. He said: "We are craftsmen and television an industrial enterprise for us; so the children's film must not be permitted to take place on television only. It belongs first and foremost in the cinemas."

Still, children's cinema exists; though only in a few major cities where a handful of committed people have been devoting themselves to it for years. They are cinema owners who set aside a few days a week for this type of film, accepting the commercial losses.

The lack of commercial success of children's cinema has nothing to do with a lack of interest on the part of the children. The problem lies in the fact that there are no steady viewers because

after close to 15 years without a children's cinema it simply takes time for word to get around.

The advertising costs for children's films are much higher than for the regular variety and it takes considerably longer for such films to pay off.

So far, only West Berlin has taken

this into account and done something about it by introducing a special promotion scheme for children's cinemas in the form of a DM15,000 prize to be awarded each year to the three most committed children's cinemas.

Another attempt to promote this type of cinema was made in North Rhine-Westphalia by a promotional organisation for children's films run by teachers, film makers, journalists and producers.

In 1982, they selected eight films to be shown in ten hand-picked cinemas. The

organisation undertook to do the necessary promotion work in the form of advertising, etc. In return for an undertaking by the cinemas to show children's films on at least three days a week,

The soundness of this approach, subsidised by the North Rhine-Westphalia Film Bureau, is shown by the Rex Cinema in Wuppertal: The first showings had audiences of only three to seven children; but when the word spread, the local press had some positive reports and it became obvious that the scheme had become a regular feature, the number of children seeing the film rose markedly. In the third and fourth weeks, the cinema was almost sold out and now intends to institutionalise these

matinées.

Olli's consumption-oriented parents become more of a cliché in the film as the liberal and enlightened parents of Micki. Even so, many of the young viewers recognise their own conflicts in this film.

Though the experiment was not equally successful in all German cities due to differing local conditions, it nevertheless became obvious that there was a strong demand for good children's films everywhere.

According to the legend by the scribe Dimma from the Roscrea monastery, the holy Cronán gave him only one day to copy the gospels.

Continued from page 11
present-day reader an idea of the conditions under which these monks had to work.

Poor results were put back to poor material, lack of light, the cold, ill-health, lack of experience and the haste already mentioned.

According to the legend by the scribe Dimma from the Roscrea monastery, the holy Cronán gave him only one day to copy the gospels.

The fact that this incredible feat was in fact realised was only due to heavenly support: the sun is claimed to have stayed in the sky for 14 days.

A word of summary on this Irish cultural presentation, which with its total exhibition figure of just under one hundred objets is geared to public reception rather than following along the lines of some mammoth presentations:

The Emerald Isle, today impoverished and victim of bloody turmoil after mass emigration and centuries of English occupation, was one a rich nation in all respects.

During the Bronze Age alone a huge golden mural tapestry took on a dimension unknown in other parts of Europe at the time.

The massive pieces with its almost modern-looking patterns based on tabular, funnelled, circular and spiral shapes are still shrouded in secrecy.

The lack of traces of use would suggest that they were indeed never used.

The origins of the vast amounts of precious stones are still unknown up to this very day.

Wolf Schön
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

Director tells where the money went

for his *Desperado City* which won the Camera d'or at the 1981 Festival in Cannes.

DM420,000 of the DM1m budget was spent for actors, director, script writer, cameramen, etc.

He used "low-cost" actors because stars would have busted his budget; DM54,000 went towards music and author's copyrights (he could certainly not have beat Mario Simmel for that amount).

The technical equipment (cameras, lights, microphones, etc.) some of it rented and some bought, cost DM57,500.

The unexposed film cost DM150,000, which is pretty much average.

Michael Cimino's four-hour Western "Heaven's Gate" cost 20 times this amount — in dollars.

Costs are usually treated as production secrets, but Vadim Glowna some time ago released the production figures.

The actual shooting costs of Glowna

MEDICINE

Pregnant women warned: active aspirin ingredient under suspicion

The film was premiered in not in one of the established Instead, it was shown in a cyclohexyl acid (ASA), the active ingredient of aspirin and a wide range of other drugs, has come under

scrutiny by the Federal Health

Agency (BGA) in Berlin.

Kinder ist No. 67 (the child bearing chaired by BGA President No. 67 had Basis Filmvertrieb) has dealt with distributors, an organisation of other drugs reported by various of other drugs, has come under

scrutiny by the Federal Health

Agency (BGA) in Berlin.

It tells the story of a girl

from a different social background

to Germany. Surveys made in

various areas of life were due to dif-

ferent drug-taking habits.

Having only just started to

tender children's film plan

it is primarily due to the lack of

real life though frequently with a

conscious lack of humour.

Ilsa Hofmann's contribution to the

8th International Children's Film Festi-

val in Frankfurt is a case in point.

Her film *Tot/Iwut* (rabies) tells the

story of Olli and Micki, two 13-year-old

neighbourhood boys whose friendship

founders on the social differences in

their parental homes — differences that

become increasingly clear as the film

unfolds.

The tight budget of the

Youth Film Centre in the

most important promotional

commercial children's film,

not boosted.

Yet the work this organi-

ation developing a functionally

cinema is unmatched and

is

The children's film is still

essentially restricted to festi-

those of Berlin, Frankfurt and

and the artistic quality of the

output shown there is

still to be reported on.

Oliver Neuburg-Mannheimer-Stiftung für In-

formationsmedizin show.

(Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung)

The survey, issued in Munich, also

show that more than two-thirds of the

parents want their doctors to give them

more comprehensive information.

It is also amazing how many people

with terminal illness went to "know the world". Close to half the respondents

consulted their doctors for holding back

information. As a result, many patients

are not told of information elsewhere, such as

medical literature, various pamphlets,

etc. Others try to get the information

from people suffering from the same

problem.

The shooting time for *Desperado City* was less than six weeks. The

tak was made on 4 July 1980 and

begun on 14 July.

Usually it takes another three

months from the last take before

it becomes a finished product.

The first rough cutting is fol-

another one before the final cut-

ing. This is then followed by

music, sound effects and then

editing. The cost for this part

operation is at least DM100,000.

Desperado City, an average

feature film, took two-and-a-

month from the end of shooting

to the finished product.

Das *Boat* needed more

months for this part of the op-

erations.

Michael Cimino's four-hour Western

"Heaven's Gate" cost 20 times this

amount — in dollars.

Costs are usually treated as produc-

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time ago released the production fig-

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The actual shooting costs of Glowna

are

dm 100,000.

M. v. Schwabach

(Die Welt, 8 March 1983)

dpa

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1983)

conclusively. After a thorough investigation of pros and cons, the US Food and Drug Administration decided that no action against ASA was necessary.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, there have been some 20 Reye syndrome cases in the past few years, five of which have been partly attributed to ASA. But the epidemiological information available so far permits no definite conclusion as to a possible causality.

The Berlin hearing also discussed the link between ASA and stomach and intestinal hemorrhaging. But these side effects of ASA have been known for some time and are mentioned in the information sheet included with ASA-based drugs.

Generally, the side effects of ASA are minimal, well-researched and thus predictable. But this does not mean that ASA can be taken in any quantity and over a prolonged period. Even though there appears to be no health risk if taken in moderation, the rare side effects that can occur should receive more attention.

Professor Überla told the meeting that the Authority would announce the steps it intends to take in connection with ASA before this coming summer. Though the hearing did not lead to any spectacular new findings, there is every likelihood that the information sheet included with ASA-based drugs will come under scrutiny and be reviewed.

The pharmaceutical industry is already considering extending the period during which pregnant women should not take ASA from the present "few weeks" before giving birth to "three months" to reduce the risk of excessive bleeding during birth. Konrad Müller-Christensen (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 March 1983)

Quick action essential in heart infarction treatment



enable doctors to establish whether the treatment has had a lasting effect.

If treatment started immediately after the heart attack — within the first three hours — doctors usually find that the heart tissue affected by the infarction starts functioning normally again two or three weeks later because it was only damaged rather than destroyed.

The new method is now being used routinely at the University Hospitals of Göttingen, Berlin, Aachen and Hamburg.

The Hamburg University Hospital has treated some 160 patients with this method. In 80 per cent of the cases the doctors managed to reopen the clogged coronary arteries. And in half the cases treatment began early enough to reactivate those parts of the heart that had been affected by the infarction.

This type of treatment has reduced the hospital mortality of infarction patients from previously 22 to 10 per cent.

The therapy can, of course, only be successful if there is a competent team of doctors available round the clock. Another must is for the patient to be taken to hospital immediately so that the sections of the heart affected by the infarction can be saved.

If the time lag is too long, there is every likelihood that the affected heart tissue may die.

Heinz Gross
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

A gilo, mobile, financially independent, sexually liberated.

A mixed bunch of men and women in their late 20s and early 30s whose evenings are always open.

A life-style between pub and club is the image suggested by a new social group of free individuals.

A new trend towards living alone, becoming a "single".

Is this some kind of avant-garde for an alternative way of living, a trend-setter for a life of bachelorhood?

This is at any rate the popular image of this trendy group of loners, to whom loneliness and isolation are unknown words and who are not tied to home or bed.

Are they really all "swinging singles", much envied voluntary and convinced solitaires? Far from it!

According to a study by the Hamburg-based BAT Institute for Leisure Studies there is a definite credibility gap between the singles' ideology in its propagated form and the real-life situation for persons in this group.

To begin with a few background figures: Of the 14 million West Germans living alone — eight million of them women — there are, says the study, only a few "convinced" singles.

Most of the persons in this group are divorced, widowed or separated from their partners.

The real "voluntary" singles would seem to be characterised by a certain psychological proneness to singleness.

The study refers to Sigmund Freud who regarded the inability to enter into "object relationships" as the core of a "narcissistic character", for which any deeper emotional relationship is associated with suffering.

As a result, being a single is in many cases not a rational decision based on free will but a person's psychological destiny.

The exclusive nature of this self-centredness only permits limited scope for other objects of love. Many respondents confirmed this assertion.

"I like being admired" or "I like being the centre of attention" are confessions frequently made.

Marriage therapists formulate the situation as follows: the large number and frequent changing of social relationships can be signs of a psychological deficiency.

In reality, such behaviour patterns reveal the inability to establish really deep human relationships, above all on a lasting basis.

In many cases, there are massive fears of losing one's own identity as soon as intimacy, closeness and emotions "threaten" to become reality.

For fear that they might be "lost", "swallowed up" or might "disappear" within such a relationship, many take to flight, break off contacts, filing themselves into new social relationships which are not as dangerous (are more detached).

However, usually singles don't feel too good about the situation, since their own ego remains undecided.

"Somehow, you become a stranger to yourself, you just don't really know what you want. Sometimes you want one thing, but are not willing to do without the other."

On the one hand, there is a desire to consolidate one's identity and create a distinct individuality; on the other, there is a sense of enjoyment at the inner in-between state.

As the American expert on family sociology, Edward Shorter, remarks on this point:

"The single as a social model generally embodies the fears many have of

MODERN LIVING

Singles and the horror of the failed weekend

failure and being psychologically overtaxed, of losing one's detachment and ego. At the same time, it encompasses a yearning to be free and independent, to have self-control, and in fact to exercise power.

The worst thing that can happen to a "true" single on a weekend is nothing. A single's normal evening off is nothing out of the ordinary.

On work-days, many singles get involved in very day-to-day leisure activities such as listening to the radio, watching TV, ringing up friends.

Children who were younger than six years of age when their parents split up are quite clearly the most lonely.

Indeed, three quarters of those living alone state that they are lonely. Almost a quarter admitted that they have too few contacts, do not like being alone and feel lonely during their leisure time.

The reaction is a deliberate immersion in the present. That which is here and now must be taken full advantage of in line with the motto: Live each day to the full! Something has got to happen now, today, the weekend must be a complete success.

In some cases, the individual's fantasy and desires centre around whether or not the weekend will be a success or not days before the weekend comes.

Everything must be well planned for the "event" — to make sure nothing goes wrong.

However, the more the single plans and organises, the less scope is available for surprises and the unexpected.

The result: before the week starts, many singles find themselves in a dilemma between the need for security and the desire for freedom.

If unexpectedly left alone, many singles are prone to isolation and overcome by depression and loneliness and of having failed.

Shorter traces this situation back to childhood experiences. Especially if the parents split up while the child young, this child will suffer long-term psychological damage.

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Second sexual revolution stands exposed

This view, on which a marriage out of love is based and which we today find quite natural, is recent.

It was only generally accepted during the period in which the bourgeoisie emerged and industrialisation was up-and-coming.

In the opinion of psycho-analyst Frau Marina Moeller-Gambroff, of Gießen, this at the same time shows that the views on partnership between men and women have not emerged from the nature of sexuality itself or from given pre-determinants of nature but have evolved over time in specific historical and social situations.

Sexologist Volkmar Sigusch, of Frankfurt, feels that individual sexual love first came about with the birth of the bourgeois individual.

The romantic ideal of marriage out of love was then the first step towards a partnership between man and woman on an equal footing, i.e. led to enhancing the status of the woman.

Historian Edward Shorter referred to this first bourgeois tendency towards marriage based on love as the "first sexual revolution".

As the American expert on family sociology, Edward Shorter, remarks on this point:

"The single as a social model generally embodies the fears many have of

rates the meaningfulness of partnership and what is more the breaking-off process as an end force.

However, she does not believe sexual liberation alone is not enough to achieve a long-lasting improvement in relationships.

Nevertheless, the special nature of the man-woman relationship is also in sexuality.

Problems within this relationship will, albeit not automatically, lead to problems in sexual interconnection.

In fact, Frau Moeller-Gambroff claims that mutual possessiveness were regarded as unrealistic. Shorter refers to the fundamental change in sexual behaviour in this phase as the "second sexual revolution".

However, Frau Moeller-Gambroff often expects too much of those involved.

Although a certain easing-up in sexual morals was able to improve sexual relations, this second sexual revolution could not live up to the promise of fundamental changes in relationships between man and woman.

There is a danger of sexuality becoming purely quantitatively oriented and superficial, felt by many to be an extension of the rules of the competitive world outside into the sphere of intimacy.

In view of such a depressing development, the courage and optimism of such an "experienced" woman and mother such as Frau Moeller-Gambroff is necessary to still maintain that the idea of extramarital love relationship between a man and a woman can be achieved.

She believes such a relationship to be essential, "simply because she highly

on average higher than the population as a whole.

The other side of such open unrestrainedness, however, is the hectic pace of living and reflected by the permanent hand-to-mouth.

Singles also tend to extend their picnics into the Monday evening. An unsuccessful weekend is an catastrophe for a single.

If unexpectedly left alone, many singles are prone to depression and overcome by depression and of having failed.

By this stage at the latest it is time to come under attack from one or another.

There is one point of agreement:

Persons living alone often choose but to pick up the phone immediately think of their friend and getting out of control.

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